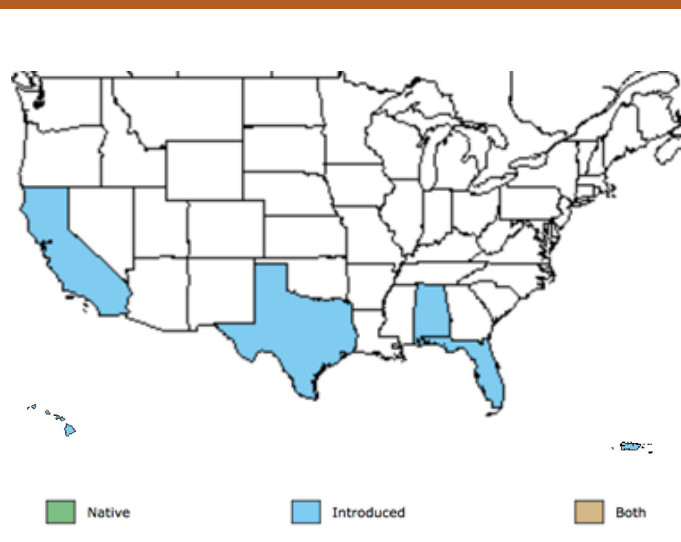


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Brazilian Peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolia*) - Anacardiaceae (Cashew)



Habitat & Life History

Native to South America – FACU, FAC, & FACW – Perennial shrub/tree – Reproduces by seed and root sprouting

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Biological

Mechanical

Cultural



PREVENTION

- Mitigate disturbances; establish competitive native vegetation; educate public to not plant as ornamental



CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—imazapyr, triclopyr, glyphosate
- Use-pattern—foliar spray (primarily for seedlings), cut/paint, basal oil, injection, hack & squirt
- *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Agent—*Pseudophilothrips ichini* (thrips)
- Potential biological agent—*Calophyla latiforceps* (leaf-galler); available soon



MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots, cut/shred; for mature trees, control prior to fruiting/seeding; remove propagules from site
- Be mindful of potential removal-erosion issues; use phased-removal approach or artificial or natural armoring
- Most effective if used in conjunction with herbicide application followed by native vegetation establishment



CULTURAL CONTROL

- Plant competitive native vegetation



MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to apply cut/paint mechanical/chemical control in late growing season when temperatures are mild & before seed-set; a 6-week post-treatment monitoring period is recommended before soil disturbance or grubbing to confirm efficacy
- Monitoring—maintain long-term monitoring & adaptive management for most effective control
- Niche-filling/Restoration—replace removal sites with native woody vegetation & erosion-control measures



COMMENTS

- Spreads by seeds & readily resprouts from stumps/roots; mechanical control may contribute to spread.



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Contributors, data sources, documentation @ apcrp.el.erdc.dren.mil